

USED AS FUEL ON STEAMSHIPS

Hundreds of Vessels Are Being
Provided With New Equipment
in the East.

BRITISH SHIPS TABOO COAL.

Red Star Liner Kensington, in
Trip Between New York and
Antwerp, Is First Great
Liner to Cross Atlantic.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Feb. 14.—In almost every yard
where steamships are built or repaired,
bath in this country have started on a cruise
of widespread preparations to install
oil-burning apparatus in place of coal
engines are being made.

The latest step in this direction is told in
the cable announcement that a squadron
of the British Navy has started on a cruise
in which nothing but oil will be burned by
the battleships, cruisers and gunboats, and
of them having had their machinery trans-
formed for the purpose of giving the new
fuel a complete test.

Hitherto, although the tests in the British
Navy have been confined to the smaller ves-
sels, it is announced that the oil will be
consumed on the largest of the experiment
ships, the Channel Squadron is stored in tanks
situated in the double bottoms of the ships.
All around New York are to be placed
ships with the new equipment. One of the
vessels which is being transformed is the
British Queen, which was so much dam-
aged in the second Hoboken fire that she
has been under the hands of the carpenters
ever since.

Another in the basin is the Washington,
a tramp of 2,000 tons. A small fleet of coast-
wise traders have been turned into an oil-
burning merchant squadron already, and
the Standard Oil Company is now making
that many of its new quota of freighters
shall be built so as to taboo coal.

KENSINGTON'S SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE.
The Red Star Liner Kensington was the
first great steamship to cross the Atlantic
with oil fuel, making the trip between New
York and Antwerp, Belgium, in a record
time of 10 days, 10 hours and 10 minutes.
The voyage was successful, the officers
of the International Navigation Company
made public no details of the experiment,
stating that they would do so after some
more voyages had been made. The Ken-
sington went out of commission tempo-
rarily, and so the additional trip are yet to
come, but some of the facts about the first
test have just been made public.

The oil was used in the forward burner, a
"single ender," and the flames were ap-
plied to the tubes through jets at intervals
of 15 minutes. Chief Engineer
Perrie was in charge, and reported that all
the defects evidenced in a previous un-
successful test had been overcome. The offi-
cers of the company, after an investigation,
admit that the experiment tended to show
that oil was destined to supplant coal al-
together. It is expected that the experi-
ment will be repeated in a few days, and
that the results will be made public. The
figures are being withheld until they have
been substantiated further.

TUG WHICH BURNS OIL.

Among oil-burning vessels which have
left New York recently is the Antioch,
which started for Texas after her coal
bunkers had been supplied by oil tanks.
The largest tug in the world, the Lucken-
bach, burns oil, and has been chartered by
a Texas company to transport the new fuel
up and down the coast, carrying her total
capacity of 5,000 barrels each trip. She
makes a speed of 14 knots an hour.
A steamer of 3,500 tons displacement,
the Stromboli, arrived in Boston from
Cardiff, burning oil, soon after the Ken-
sington's test trip from Antwerp to New
York. The Stromboli used about thirty
tons of oil a day, and it was stated that
forty tons of coal a day would have been
required to maintain the speed she made.
It is a question of much difference of opi-
nion among steamship men as to whether
fuel will be replaced altogether by oil, and
even those who argue affirmatively admit that
final proof has not been forthcoming. On
the other side, it is argued that the great
demand for oil-burning vessels has been
due almost altogether to the Texas
trade, and that vessels engaging in this
trade, being enabled to get oil at special
rates, naturally could better afford to burn
it, whereas the general purchaser might
not find it as economical as coal.

FORTUNE AWAITS MRS. KLAIBER

Three Brothers Would Share \$200,000
With Her.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Karl
Klaiber, whose maiden name was Francisca
Schultz, is wanted by German Consul Adolph
Rosenthal and her three half-brothers.
August Schetzel, involved the aid of the police
in the search for her. The brothers and
Consul Rosenthal received word from
Germany that Mrs. Lucia Schetzel, the
mother of the missing woman, and whose
first husband's name was Schultz, had left
a large estate at Hamburg, and that \$200,000
worth of property was divided for distribu-
tion equally among the daughter and the
three sons—August, the barber, Adolph
Schetzel, a member of the firm of J. Herz
& Co., butchers, and Max Peter Schetzel,
who resides in Oakland.
The brothers have not been on terms of
social intimacy with their half-sister since
she married Karl Klaiber, twelve years ago.
They believe, however, that she is living
somewhere in San Francisco, and as her
signature is necessary to certain papers that
must be acknowledged before the German
Consul before the estate can be settled up,
they are desirous of finding her. As soon as
Mrs. Klaiber is found Adolph Schetzel
will go to Hamburg and demand a repre-
sentative of his brothers and bring back
drafts and exchange representing more
money than he could conveniently carry.

ONLY A SUGGESTION.

But It Has Proven of Interest and
Value to Thousands.

Common sense would suggest that if one
wishes to become fleshy and plump it can
only result from the food we eat and digest
and that food should be nutritious or flesh-
forming food, like eggs, beefsteak and cere-
als; in other words, the kinds of food that
make flesh are the foods which form the
greater part of our daily bills of fare.

But the trouble is that while we eat
enough and generally too much, the stomach
cannot absorb and assimilate it, which is
the reason so many people remain thin and
underweight; the digestive organs do not
completely digest the flesh-forming food,
steak and eggs and similar wholesome foods.
There are thousands of such who are
really confirmed dyspeptics, although they
may have no particular pain or inconvenience
from their stomachs.

If such persons would lay their prejudices
aside and make a regular practice of tak-
ing, after each meal, one or two of Stuart's
Dyspepsia Tablets the food would be quick-
ly and thoroughly digested, because these
tablets contain the natural restorers and
digestants which every weak stomach lacks,
and by supplying this want the stomach is
soon enabled to regain its natural tone and
vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest every
form of flesh-forming food, meat, eggs,
bread and potatoes, and this is the reason
they so quickly build up, strengthen and
invigorate thin, dyspeptic men, women and
children.

Invalids and children, even the most deli-
cate, use them with marked benefit, as they
contain no strong, irritating drugs, no
cathartic nor any harmful ingredient.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the most
successful and most widely known of any
remedy for stomach troubles because it is
the most reasonable and scientific of mod-
ern medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by
every druggist in the United States and
Canada, as well as in Great Britain, at 50
cents for complete treatment.

Nothing further is required to cure any
stomach trouble or to make thin, nervous,
dyspeptic people strong, plump and well.

FROM THE GREAT BANKRUPT STOCK OF A. W. ADAMS & CO. 1304 Olive St.

GREATEST VALUES EVER OFFERED! CHOICEST MERCHANDISE FOR THE PRICE OF THE CHEAPEST!

To-morrow at 8 a. m. the balance of this great stock will be placed on sale at prices that will tickle the palates of the most skeptical bargain hunters! Such up-to-date merchandise at such ridiculous prices has never been offered! Don't fail to embrace this opportunity

AT 9 A. M. ONE HOUR ONLY.
1c for Bleached Muslin Remnants.
300 Remnants of Bleached Muslin and
White Cambrics in lengths 1/2 yard to 1 1/2
yards each.

AT 10 A. M. ONE HOUR ONLY.
3c for 7c Unbleached Sea Island Muslin
(full yard wide).
19c for 50c Combination Bed Pillows.

AT 11 A. M. ONE HOUR ONLY.
3c for 10c Flannel Dress Patterns,
checks and stripes.
95c for \$1.50 Rope Portieres.

AT 2 P. M. ONE HOUR ONLY.
5c for 12 1/2c Huck Towels.
480 English Huck Towels, size 18x36,
for 1 hour, each.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
19c for 40c Plain Wash Silks and Liberty
Silk, in all colors.
25c for 50c All-Silk Plain Taffeta and Moire
Silk, in all colors.
39c for 75c All-Silk Foulard and Broadcloth
Silk, in all colors.
59c for \$1.25 27-inch All-Silk Taffeta, extra
heavy, in all colors.

Sheetings, Linens and Calicoes.
43c for 50c Sheetings, full
yard wide.
5c for 10c Stevens
all-linen Toweling
5c for 10c Bath Towels, size
16x44.

Wash Goods and Waltings.
7 1/2c for 10c English
Madras Corals.
9 1/2c for 12c French
Waists.

Carpets, Draperies and Rugs.
50c for \$1.00 best 12-
ft. Brussels Carpet.
79c for \$1.50 Velvet
Carpets.

NOTIONS—HALF AND LESS.
1c for 20c King's
Spool Cotton.
1c for 5c Pearl But-
tons.
5c for 10c dozen Pearl
Buttons.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SPECIALS!
Warner's Pests, 12 1/2c
for 20c.
1c for 5c Pearl But-
tons.
5c for 10c dozen Pearl
Buttons.

25c and 50c VEILINGS, 5c.
100 yards Face Veiling, black and
color combinations; here is a rare
opportunity to supply yourselves at
per yard.

\$1.00 KID GLOVES, 35c.
10 dozen manufacturers' seconds, Gloves,
imperfectly noticeable, original
values \$1.00 and \$1.50.

**FREE! Delicious cup of Hot Coffee or
Cocoa to Lady Purchasers.**

Adams' 15c Canvas Working
Gloves.
Adams' \$1 Mon-
arch Shirts, cut-
to-measure, 33c
each.

Adams' 75c Shirts,
cut to measure, 25c
each.

Adams' 50c Shirts,
cut to measure, 25c
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cut to measure, 25c
each.

Great Selling in LADIES' WAISTS, SUITS, SKIRTS, Etc.

Ladies' Broadcloth Skirt,
with pleated bodice, style-
fully trimmed, in satin finish,
Broadway
price \$10.00... \$5.95

Ladies' Monte Carlo suits of
Cheviot, stylishly trimmed
with satin, new sleeves,
Broadway
price \$10.00... \$5.95

Nobby suit of English Tweed
blouse effect, new sleeves,
trimmed with satin, new
sleeves, Broadway
price \$10.00... \$5.95

Ladies' Etonian suit, new-
shaped Eton jacket, over-
blouse of taffeta silk, hand-
somely trimmed, in orna-
ment and serge, time-trial,
pouch sleeves, wide skirt
over drop skirt of taffeta
silk, Broadway
price \$10.00... \$5.95

Ladies' Suit of All-Wool
Broadcloth-French blouse
jacket, trimmed with plaid
taffeta silk, position back
lape skirt, very rich and
elegant, Broad-
way price \$10.00... \$5.95

Like Cut, Ladies' Waist,
Imported White Oxford
band, hand-embroidered
grape effect-black, pur-
ple rose shading... \$1.95

ALL ALTERATIONS FREE.
NOTICE TO STOUT LADIES—
We make a specialty of extra
size in waists, suits, skirts
and wrappers up to 40 bust.

MAIL ORDERS accompanied by Cash or Money Orders will Receive Prompt Attention.

Sheet
Music,
12c.

SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Adams' \$3.00 All-
Wool Jersey Coats,
blue and
black... \$1.69

Adams' 20c
Coco Collars,
10c

Adams' 50c
Linen Collars,
10c

Adams' 50c
Linen Collars,
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Adams' 50c
Linen Collars,
10c

Bankrupt Stock of
...SHOES...

On Sale To-morrow at
45c on the Dollar.

49c for \$1.00 Chil-
dren's shoes, vic-
kid, spring heels.

29c for 10c Chil-
dren's shoes, vic-
kid, House Slippers.

29c for 50c Chil-
dren's shoes, vic-
kid, turn soles.

75c for \$1.50 Misses'
Shoes, lace, vic-
kid, extension soles,
size 12 to 2.

89c for \$1.50 Boys'
Shoes, genuine
cassio calf, heavy
soles.

1 1/2c FOR FAIRBANK'S
MASCOT SOAP—1,000
bars—until sold.

29c Wash Boilers,
1 1/2c Blown Water
Tumbler, worth
5c.

69c Family Scales, weigh
in ounces, 24 lbs., worth \$1.25.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
\$1.65 for choice of all
lots of Boys' Suits
that were sold at \$2.50,
\$3.00 and \$3.50.

\$3.65 for choice of all
lots of Boys' Suits
that were sold at \$5.00,
\$6.00 and \$7.00.

KNEE PANTS.
35c for choice of all
Boys' Knee Pants
that were sold at 75c and 80c.

FOUR NEGROES WHIPPED AT FAYETTE, MO., AS A MORAL LESSON TO LAWLESS CHARACTERS

Bitter Feeling Against Disturbing Element Was Crystallized by Murder of a Strange White Man in a Low Resort—Decision to Inflict Corporeal Punishment Was Reached at a Public Mass Meeting.

Three Negroes were severely whipped, and a fourth was taken to the graveyard and stripped to the waist. He was then bound face to the tree.

Several impassioned speeches were made and the sentiment of the meeting was obviously in favor of the whipping post. At this crisis Mr. Clark, a prominent lawyer, addressed the meeting.

He said he was personally in favor of the whipping post, but that as a legal means of punishment it was out of the question owing to a State law.

It was then decided to warn the negroes representing the disreputable element to leave town, or else they would be taken into their own hands and given those who refused to heed the warning a public whipping.

Committees were appointed, and the matter rested in this way. The warning was duly given, but proved to have little effect upon the lawless negroes. The members of the committee were met with jeers in many instances.

One negro man in particular was loud in his denunciations of the warning made by the committee. "Bill" Smith announced publicly that "no white man could whip him and live."

Bill was a well-known character and had cost the county many hundreds of dollars in the last two years.

But little attention was paid to his talk until one day he was refused a drink at a saloon. He then took an active part in the meeting, ought to be "plugged," and it was necessary he was man enough to do the "plugging."

This was on Saturday afternoon, February 7. That evening the word was passed around that Bill would be "regimented" that night.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the citizens began to gather. There was no attempt made to disguise his identity on the part of any person. No masks were used, and the entire occurrence was conducted in an orderly manner, without any unnecessary excitement.

Smith was known to frequent a certain saloon, and thither the committee proceeded. Three men entered the building, and without saying a word bound and gagged the negro.

He was taken to a large elm tree near the graveyard and stripped to the waist. He was then bound face to the tree.

The members of the committee had come prepared to do their work, and the man was severely whipped with heavy whips and whips.

His cries could be heard all over town, and in a short time a large crowd had gathered.

After the committee finished with Smith he was taken to the corner of the north porch, one after another, and whipped.

After warning them to immediately leave town the committee separated and went to their respective homes.

The warning and the whipping had an instant effect. Two of the negroes left town early next morning, and during the day more than twenty-five of the less desirable negro population also departed.

Smith was too severely wounded by the whipping he had received to leave town and was taken in charge by his own people. When he had recovered sufficiently to be moved he was arrested on an old warrant charging him with stealing horses.

He will be tried on that charge when he recovers sufficiently to appear before the court.

Immediately following the whipping the report became current that all the negroes were to be expelled from Fayette. This was erroneous, however, as the residents of Fayette realize the value of the negro. The respectable element will be protected.

Church Fails to Get Deeds and Trouble Is Brewing.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Derby, Conn., Feb. 14.—Thaddeus E. Peck, a wealthy Stratford chemist, who last summer agreed to donate a plot of ground needed for an addition to the Stratford Methodist Episcopal Church, has refused the pastor, the Reverend William W. Raymond, would listen eleven times for an hour each day while Mr. Peck expounded his dissenting religious beliefs, refuses to give the deed for the land because, he says, Mr. Raymond has broken his agreement.

The talks to which Mr. Raymond agreed to listen were to have been held in the pastor's study, and one condition was that the pastor should not make any attempt to reply, no matter how radical were Mr. Peck's remarks.

When they met for the first talk Mr. Peck kept his reverend auditor listening for a while and a hair, but at the second session he confined himself to the prescribed time. That was two months ago, and Mr. Peck says he has tried many times since to deliver the third talk, only to be put off by excuses of the pastor.

"I am willing to call the first sitting two talks, but at that I have eight talks left," said Mr. Peck. "I refuse to give any deeds

CHILD TELLS OF A BURGLAR'S VISIT.

Twelve-Year-Old Myra Ginnetti Says
Robber Compelled Her to Swallow
Low Noxious Drug.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
San Francisco, Feb. 14.—Myra Ginnetti, a domestic employed by Doctor Cleary of this city, aroused the Police Department by a thrilling tale, the features of which were a villain's demand for money, a deadly weapon and knock-out drops—all of which she was the victim.

For several nights Doctor Cleary says, he has had reason to suspect that some prowler had been endeavoring to enter his house through his back yard in which he found fresh footprints every morning. His peace of mind having become somewhat disturbed, he applied for a policeman to spend the night in his house with him, for the purpose of detecting the hypothetical marauder.

Mrs. Cleary slept at her mother's house that night, and the girl, Myra, went to the house of her aunt, William Muhlenfeld. There were no developments during the night, and at 7 a. m. Luke Livingston, the policeman who had been on guard returned to the O'Farrell Street Station, and Doctor Cleary went out to pay some professional calls.

At a quarter to 12 he was called up on the telephone by Mrs. Cleary, who told him to come home at once. Mr. Cleary had gone to her house about 11 o'clock and found the girl in a dazed hysterical condition. Evidences that the girl had taken an overdose of some drug were quickly observed. She was sent to the Park Street Hospital, and, as she gradually recovered her faculties, she said that she was called to the house by her aunt, and upon being answered in the negative, said he would wait, giving at Myra's request for the name of "Willie." According to the girl's story, she left him in the lower hall and went to the kitchen to get a glass of water. She followed her for her money, and for the place that the doctor's money was kept.

Upon her refusal to tell him, she said, he pulled out a bottle containing some fiery liquid, a drink of which he compelled her to take by threats, a blow on the head and at the muzzle of a revolver. She says she remembers nothing more after that.

Three Trains to Florida
Via Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Leave St. Louis at 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.—a choice of routes.

The famous Florida Limited leaves 5:30 p. m. via Nashville, Atlanta and Jacksonville to St. Augustine and Tampa. Sleeping, dining and chair cars. Stop-overs allowed on Winter Tourist Tickets. Ask for particulars.

J. E. DAVENPORT,
Division Passenger Agent,
206 North Broadway, St. Louis.

BATTLE TO RESCUE FISHERMEN
Revenue Cutter's Thrilling Experience in the Far North.

Channel, Newfoundland, via North Sydney, Nova Scotia, Feb. 14.—The revenue cutter Seminole, from Boston, Mass., has arrived safely at Port Basque, after a terrific battle lasting eighteen hours with heavy Arctic ice.

The Seminole is near the imprisoned fishermen in the Bay of Islands.

The Canadians, who for more than a month have endeavored in vain to penetrate the ice field, have given up hope of reaching the country.

The Seminole carries an extra supply of clothing, blankets and medicines. She will attempt to break up the ice about 10 a. m., but if unable to do this will try to get near enough to the vessels to remove the crews.

